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CERENKOV RADIATION FROM  
BUNCHED ELECTRON BEAMS

F.R. Buskirk and J.R. Neighbours

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→ results apply to microwave emission from fast electrons in  
air or other dielectrics. ←



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## INTRODUCTION

The radiation produced by gamma rays incident on ordinary dielectric materials such as glass was first discovered by Cerenkov<sup>1</sup> in 1934 and was described in terms of a charged particle (electron) moving faster than light in the medium by Frank and Tamm<sup>2</sup> in 1937. A summary of work to 1958 is contained in the treatise by Jelly<sup>3</sup>. An important application is the Cerenkov particle detector which is familiar in any particle physics laboratory, and an early and crucial application occurred in the discovery of the antiproton<sup>4</sup>.

Because the distribution of intensity of Cerenkov radiation is proportional to the frequency, the radiation at microwave frequencies would be low unless beams are intense and bunched so that coherent radiation by many electrons contributes. Danos<sup>5</sup> in 1955 calculated radiation produced by a planar beam passing above a dielectric interface and a hollow cylindrical beam passing through a hole in a dielectric. Experimental and theoretical investigations at microwave frequencies were reviewed by Lashinsky<sup>6</sup> in 1961.

This investigation was motivated by a recent renewed interest which has included the study of stimulated Cerenkov radiation, in which the electron may be in a medium consisting of a gas<sup>7</sup> or a hollow dielectric resonator<sup>8,9</sup>. Recent developments of electron accelerators for applications such as free electron lasers (FEL) have aimed toward high peak currents in bunches in contrast to nuclear and particle physics applications, where low peak but high average currents are desirable to avoid saturating

detectors. The high peak currents in the new accelerators should yield enhanced Cerenkov radiation, as is calculated in this paper.

### CALCULATION OF THE POYNTING VECTOR

In the following derivation, we consider the Cerenkov radiation produced in a dispersionless medium such as gases or other dielectrics, by a series of pulses of electrons such as are produced by a traveling wave electron accelerator (Linac). The pulses or bunches are periodic, the total emission region is finite and the bunches have a finite size.

In determining the radiated power, the procedure is to calculate the Poynting vector from fields which are in turn obtained from solutions of the wave equations for the potentials. Since the current and charge densities entering into the wave equations are expressed in fourier form the resulting fields and radiated power also have fourier components. In the derivation,  $\vec{r}$  is the coordinate at which the fields will be calculated,  $\vec{r}'$  is the coordinate of an element of the charge which produces the fields and  $\hat{n}$  is a unit vector in the direction of  $\vec{r}$ . We assume that  $\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$  and  $\vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)$  have been expanded in a fourier series, appropriate for the case where the source current is periodic. Then we have

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = \sum_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega) \quad (1)$$

and a corresponding expansion for  $\vec{B}$ , where  $\omega$  is a discrete variable and  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are fourier series coefficients. The poynting vector  $\vec{S}$  is given by

$$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu} \vec{E} \times \vec{B} \quad (2)$$

and it is easy to show that the average of  $\vec{S}$  in a direction given by a normal vector  $\hat{n}$  is

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \hat{n} \cdot \vec{S} dt = \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{n} \cdot \vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega) \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}, -\omega) \quad (3)$$

where  $T$  is an integer multiple of the period of the periodic current.

Letting  $c = (\mu\epsilon)^{-1/2}$  be the velocity of light in the medium, the wave equations for  $\vec{A}, \phi$  and their solutions are,

$$\left( \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \mu \vec{J}(\vec{r}, t) \quad (4)$$

$$\left( \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \phi(\vec{r}, t) = 1/\epsilon \rho(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \mu \iiint D(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \vec{J}(\vec{r}', t') d^3r' dt' \quad (5)$$

$$\phi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \iiint D(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \rho(\vec{r}', t') d^3r' dt'$$

where the Green's function  $D$  is given by

$$D(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} \delta(t - r/c) \quad (6)$$

The vector potential  $\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t)$  also can be developed in a fourier series expansion of a form similar to (1) with an expression for the fourier series coefficients given by

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) e^{i\omega t} \\ &= \mu \iiint d^3r' \vec{J}(\vec{r}', \omega) \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} e^{i\omega |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|/c} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Now if we assume that the observer is far from the source so that  $|\vec{r}| \gg |\vec{r}'|$  for regions where the integrand in (7) is important we can let  $|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = r - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}'$  in the exponential and  $|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'| = r$  in the  $|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|^{-1}$  factor in (7), obtaining (where  $\hat{n} = \vec{r}/r$ )

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} e^{i\omega r/c} \iiint d^3r' \vec{J}(\vec{r}', \omega) e^{-i(\omega/c)\hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}'} \quad (8)$$

The fourier series coefficients of the fields are obtained from those for the vector potential (8) through the usual relations  $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$  and  $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$ . Under the conditions leading to (8) the field fourier coefficients are<sup>10</sup>:

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}, \omega) = i\frac{\omega}{c} \hat{n} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) \quad (9)$$

$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, \omega) = -c \hat{n} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}, \omega) \quad (10)$$

The poynting vector can now be found by using (9) and (10) in expansions like (1) and then substituting in (2). However it is more convenient to deal with the frequency components of the radiated power by substituting (9) and (10) into the expression of the average radiated power (3).

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \hat{n} \cdot \vec{S} dt = \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{\omega=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^2}{c} |\hat{n} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega)|^2 \quad (11)$$

# FOURIER COMPONENTS OF THE CURRENT

The expression (7) for the fourier components of the vector potential contains the fourier components of the current density. Consequently it is necessary to examine the form of the current and its fourier development. Assume the current is in the z direction and periodic. If the electrons move with velocity v, and we ignore for the moment the x and y variables, the charge or current functions should have the general form

$$f(z,t) = \sum_{k_z} e^{ik_z z} \sum_{\omega} e^{-i\omega t} \tilde{f}(k_z, \omega) \quad (12)$$

Under the condition of rigid motion,

$$f(z,t) = f_0(z-vt) \quad (13)$$

it is easy to show that

$$\tilde{f}(k_z, \omega) = \delta_{\omega, k_z v} \tilde{f}_0(k_z) \quad (14)$$

where

$$\tilde{f}_0(k_z) = \frac{1}{Z} \int_0^Z e^{-ik_z z} f_0(z) dz \quad (15)$$

Thus the restrictions of equation (13) reduce the two dimensional fourier series of eq. (12) to essentially a one dimensional series (14).

With (14) in mind, the current density associated with the electron beam from a linear accelerator should be periodic in both  $z$ ,  $t$ , with a fourier series expansion, but the  $x$  and  $y$  dependence should be represented by a fourier integral form:

$$J_z(\vec{r}, t) = v\rho(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{v}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_y \sum_{k_z=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} - \omega t)} \rho_0(\vec{k}) \quad (16)$$

where the fourier components of the charge density are

$$\rho_0(\vec{k}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \frac{1}{Z} \int_0^Z dz e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \rho_0(\vec{r}) \quad (17)$$

$\rho_0(\vec{r})$  is  $\rho(\vec{r}, t)$  evaluated at  $t = 0$  and  $\vec{J}$  is assumed to be in the  $z$  direction. Note in eq. (16) that  $k_z$  and  $\omega$  are both discrete and from (14),  $\omega = k_z v$ .

# VECTOR POTENTIAL

The results of the previous section can be applied to the evaluation of the vector potential and in turn to the fields.

Let the infinite periodic pulse train be made finite, extending from  $z = -Z'$  to  $z = +Z'$  and let  $\theta$  be the angle between  $\hat{n}$  and  $\vec{A}$ . Then the cross product in (11) can be written

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{n} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega)| &= \sin\theta \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} e^{i\omega r/c} \\ &\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy' \int_{-Z'}^{Z'} dz' e^{-i\hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}' \omega/c} \\ &\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk_y \sum_{k_z=-\infty}^{\infty} v \rho_o(\vec{k}) \delta_{k_z v, \omega} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}'} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy' \int_{-Z'}^{Z'} dz' e^{i\vec{r}' \cdot (\vec{k} - \hat{n}\omega/c)} \\ &= (2\pi)^2 \delta(k_x - n_x \omega/c) \delta(k_y - n_y \omega/c) I(Z') \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where

$$I(Z') = \int_{-Z'}^{Z'} dz' e^{i(k_z - n_z \omega/c)z'} = \frac{2}{G} \sin GZ' \quad (20)$$

and  $G = k_z - n_z \omega/c = \omega/v - n_z \omega/c$

And thus the cross product term is

$$|\hat{n} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega)| = \sin\theta \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} e^{i\omega r/c} v \rho_o(n_x \omega/c, n_y \omega/c, \omega/v) I(Z') \quad (21)$$

Note that  $\omega$  is a discrete variable but from 19, the continuous variables  $k_x$  and  $k_y$  become evaluated at discrete points.

Returning to (17), a more symmetric form may be obtained by assuming that  $\rho_0(\vec{r})$ , which is periodic in  $z$  with period  $Z$ , is actually zero between the pulses. Denoting by  $\rho_0'(\vec{r})$  the charge density of a single pulse, which is zero for  $z < 0$  and  $z > Z$  the integral on  $z$  can be written

$$\int_0^Z dz e^{-ik_z z} \rho_0(\vec{r}) = \int_0^Z dz e^{-ik_z z} \rho_0'(\vec{r}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{-ik_z z} \rho_0'(\vec{r}) \quad (22)$$

Then (17) the fourier coefficient of the charge density, becomes

$$\rho_0(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{Z} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3r e^{-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \rho_0'(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{Z} \rho_0'(\vec{k}) \quad (23)$$

where  $\rho_0'(\vec{k})$  is the three dimensional fourier transform of the single pulse described by  $\rho_0'(\vec{r})$ .

Substituting these expressions into (21) gives a final simple result for the cross product form:

$$|\hat{n} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega)| = \sin\theta \frac{\mu}{4\pi r} e^{i\omega r/c} (v/Z) \rho_0'(\vec{k}) I(Z') \quad (24)$$

where

$$I(Z') = \frac{2}{G} \sin GZ'$$

$$G = \omega/v - n_z \omega/c \quad (25)$$

$$\vec{k} = (n_x \omega/c, n_y \omega/c, \omega/v)$$

The components of the Cerenkov  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  fields may now be found by substituting (24) in (9) and (10).

# RADIATED POWER

The frequency components of the average radiated power are obtained by substituting (24) into (11). The negative frequency terms equal the corresponding positive frequency terms, yielding a factor of 2 when the summation range is changed. Multiplying by  $r^2$  converts to average power per unit solid angle,  $dP/d\Omega$ , yielding

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{d\Omega} &= r^2 \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \hat{n} \cdot \vec{S} dt = r^2 \frac{2}{\mu} \sum_0^\infty \frac{\omega^2}{c} |\hat{n} \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega)|^2 \\ &= \sum_0^\infty W(\omega, \hat{n}) \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where  $W(\omega, \hat{n})$  is defined to be

$$W(\omega, \hat{n}) = \frac{2\mu}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{\omega^2}{c} \sin^2 \theta (v^2/z^2; |\rho_0'(\vec{k})|^2 I^2(z')) \quad (27)$$

$W(\omega, \hat{n})$  is the power per unit solid angle radiated at the frequency  $\omega$ , which is a harmonic of the basic angular frequency  $\omega_0$  of the periodic pulse train.

To find  $P_\omega$ , the total power radiated at the frequency  $\omega$ ,  $W$  is multiplied by  $d\Omega$  and integrated over solid angle. Note that  $n_z = \cos \theta$ , and as  $\theta$  varies,  $G$  changes according to (25),

with  $dG = -(\omega/c) dn_z$  so that

$$d\Omega = d\phi (c/\omega) dG \quad (28)$$

Noting that the integral over  $\phi$  yields  $2\pi$ , we find the result for the total radiated power at the frequency  $\omega$  for all angles

$$P_\omega = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\omega^2}{c} \frac{v^2}{z^2} \int_{G'}^{G''} \sin^2\theta |p'_o(k)|^2 I^2(z') \frac{c}{\omega} dG \quad (29)$$

# CERENKOV ANGLE

The remaining integral over  $G$  may now be examined. The  $\sin^2 \theta$  and  $\rho_0$  factors may often be slowly varying compared to the  $I^2(Z')$  factor, the latter being shown in Fig. 1. For large  $Z'$ , the peak in  $I^2(Z')$  becomes narrow, and if the integrand may be neglected outside the physical range  $G' < G < G''$ ,

$$\int_{G'}^{G''} I^2(Z') dG = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 4(Z')^2 \left( \frac{\sin GZ'}{GZ'} \right)^2 dG = 4\pi Z' \quad (30)$$

Then, evaluating the  $\sin \theta$  factor and  $\rho_0'(k)$  at the point corresponding to  $G = 0$ , (which is  $\cos \theta = n_z = c/v$ ) shows that  $\theta$  at the peak of  $I(Z')$  is the usual Cerenkov angle  $\theta_c$ . We thus obtain for large  $Z'$

$$P_\omega = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \omega v^2 \sin^2 \theta_c |\rho_0'(\vec{k})|^2 4\pi Z'/Z \quad (31)$$

Now let  $2Z'/Z =$  ratio of the interaction length to pulse spacing  $= N$ , the number of pulses. Also  $Z = v2\pi/\omega_0$  or  $2\pi/Z = \omega_0/v$  so that, (in the large  $Z'$  limit),

$$P_\omega = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \omega \omega_0 v \sin^2 \theta_c |\rho_0'(\vec{k})|^2 N. \quad (32)$$

To compare with usual formulations, (32) is divided by  $Nv$  to obtain the energy loss per unit path length per pulse:

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \omega \omega_0 \sin^2 \theta_c |\rho_0'(\vec{k})|^2 \quad (33)$$

If the pulse is in fact a point charge, the fourier transform  $q_0'(\vec{k})$  reduces to  $q$ , the total charge per pulse and (33) is very similar to the usual Cerenkov energy loss formula, where for a single charge  $q$ , the radiation is continuous and the factor  $\omega \omega_0$  in (33) is replaced by  $\omega d\omega$ . In the present case the pulse train is periodic at angular frequency  $\omega_0$  and the radiation is emitted at the harmonic frequencies denoted by  $\omega$ .

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Equation (29) and the approximate evaluation expressed as (32) form the main results. Some consequences will now be noted.

a. EFFECT OF PULSE SIZE. The spatial distribution of the charge in the pulse appears in  $\rho'_0(\vec{k})$ , which is the fourier transform of the charge distribution. The peak of  $I^2(Z')$  in figure 1 occurs at  $G = 0$  or  $n_z = c/v$ . Thus at the peak,  $\omega/v = n_z \omega/c$  so that  $\vec{k}$ , the argument of  $\rho'_0(\vec{k})$ , is evaluated at (from 25)

$$\vec{k} = \hat{n}\omega/c \quad (34)$$

We may also define a charge form factor  $F(\vec{k})$

$$\rho'_0(\vec{k}) = qF(\vec{k}) \quad (35)$$

The form factor  $F(\vec{k})$  is identically one for a point charge, and for a finite distribution  $F(\vec{k}) = 1$  for  $k = 0$ .

Furthermore  $F(\vec{k})$  must fall off as a function of  $\vec{k}$  near the origin if all the charge has the same sign. If the pulse were spherically symmetric,  $F(\vec{k})$  would behave as elastic electron scattering form factors defined for nuclear charge distributions<sup>11</sup>. In that case, the mean square radius  $\langle r^2 \rangle$  of the charge distribution is given by the behavior of  $F(\vec{k})$  near the origin.

$$F(\vec{k}) \rightarrow 1 - \langle r^2 \rangle k^2/6 \quad (\text{spherical pulse}) \quad (36)$$

b. SMEARING OF THE CERENKOV ANGLE. For a finite region over which emission is allowed, namely if  $2Z'$  is finite, the function  $I^2(Z')$ , appearing in the integral in (29), will have a finite width. Since the peak height is  $4Z'^2$  and the area is  $4\pi Z'$ , (30), we can assign an effective width  $2\Gamma = \text{area/height} = \pi/Z'$ , or

$$\Gamma = \pi/2Z' \quad (37)$$

Thus the radiation is emitted mainly near  $G = 0$  (which corresponds to  $\theta = \theta_c$ ) but in a range  $\Delta G = \pm \Gamma$ . But from (25),  $\Delta G = \frac{\omega}{c} \Delta n_z = \frac{\omega}{c} \Delta(\cos\theta)$  so that there is a range in  $\cos\theta$  over which emission occurs:

$$\Delta(\cos\theta) = \frac{c}{\omega} \frac{\pi}{2Z'} \quad (38)$$

Note that the finite angular width of the Cerenkov cone angle in (38) has the factor  $1/\omega$ , indicating that the higher harmonics are emitted in a sharper cone.

c. BEHAVIOR AT HIGH FREQUENCIES RELATED TO PULSE PARAMETERS. To be specific let the charge distribution for a single pulse be given by gaussian functions

$$\rho_0(\vec{r}) = A \exp(-x^2/a^2 - y^2/a^2 - z^2/b^2) \quad (39)$$

Then  $F(\vec{k})$  may be found :

$$F(\vec{k}) = \exp(-k_x^2 a^2/4 - k_y^2 a^2/4 - k_z^2 b^2/4) \quad (40)$$

Beam pulse parameters could then be determined by measuring the Cerenkov radiation. For example, fast electrons from an accelerator in air will emit with a  $\theta_c$  of several degrees in which case  $k_x$  and  $k_y$  in (40) can be neglected, giving

$$F(\vec{k}) = \exp(-k_z^2 b^2/4) = \exp[-\omega^2 b^2/(4v^2)] \quad (41)$$

The expected behavior of  $P_\omega$  as a function of  $\omega$  is shown qualitatively in Fig. 2 as a linear rise at low frequencies followed by a fall off at higher frequencies, the peak occurring at

$$\omega_m = v/b \quad (42)$$

Furthermore, a different behavior would be expected at very high frequencies. The formulation from the beginning represents coherent radiation from all charges, not only from one pulse, but coherence from pulse to pulse.  $F(\vec{k})$  then describes interference of radiation emitted from different parts of the pulse, but note that expressions (29) and (32) will still be proportional to  $q^2 = n^2 e^2$  where  $n$  is the number of electrons in a pulse. Thus the  $n^2$  dependence of  $P_\omega$  indicates coherence. But above some high frequency  $\omega_i$  such that  $\omega_i/c = 2\pi/\ell$ , where  $\ell$  is the mean spacing of electrons in the cloud, the radiation should switch over to incoherent radiation from each charge and  $P_\omega$  should be proportional to  $n$ . The incoherent radiation should then rise again as a function of  $\omega$ .

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The general results presented here describe the Cerenkov radiation produced by fast electrons produced by a linear accelerator. For an S band Linac operating at about 3GHz (10 cm radiation), the electron bunches are separated by 10 cm and would be about 1 cm long at 1% energy resolution. Microwave Cerenkov radiation is expected and has been seen in measurements at the Naval Postgraduate School Linac.

Two types of measurements were made. In measurements of Series A, an X-band antenna mounted near the beam path, oriented to intercept the Cerenkov cone, was connected to a spectrum analyser. Harmonics 3 through 7 of the 2.85 GHz bunch frequency were seen but power levels could not be measured quantitatively. Harmonics 1 and 2 were below the wave guide cut off. In the series B measurements, the electron beam emerged from the end window of the accelerator, and passed through a flat metal sheet 90 cm downstream oriented at an angle  $\phi$  from the normal to the beam. The metal sheet defined a finite length of gas radiator, and reflected the Cerenkov cone of radiation toward the accelerator but rotated by an angle  $2\phi$  from the beam line. A microwave X-band antenna and crystal detector with response from 7 to above 12 GHz could be moved across the (reflected) Cerenkov cone as a probe.

As mentioned earlier, the series A measurements showed the radiation is produced at the bunch repetition rate and its harmonics. Series B measurements performed with several antennas always indicated a broadened Cerenkov cone with strong radiation occurring at angles up to  $10^\circ$ , well beyond the predicted Cerenkov angle of  $1.3^\circ$ .

Since a broad band detector was used it was impossible to verify the prediction (see eq. 38) that the broadening of the cone should depend on the harmonic number. However, it should be noted that incoherent radiation by a beam of  $1 \mu A$  at  $\theta_c = 1.3^\circ$  for a 1 meter path in air would be about  $10^{-14}$  watts at microwave frequencies so that observation of any signal by either method A or B clearly demonstrated coherent radiation by the electron bunches.

Many of the concepts were clearly noted by Jelly in his treatise (Jelly<sup>3</sup>, Section 3.4 especially). The form factor was noted but a general expression was not given. In fact, the form factor quoted by Jelly represents the special case of a uniform line charge of length  $L'$  with a projected length  $L = L' \cos \theta_c$  in the direction of the radiation. The coherence of the radiation from the bunch was noted but no broadening of the cone nor harmonic structure were developed.

Casey, Yeh and Kaprielian<sup>12</sup> considered an apparently related problem in Cerenkov radiation, in which a single electron passes through a dielectric medium, where a spatially periodic term is added to the dielectric constant. The result is radiation occurring even for electrons which do not exceed the velocity of light in the medium, and at angles other than the Cerenkov cone angle. The non-Cerenkov part of the radiation is attributed to transition radiation.

In the present paper, the transition radiation associated with the gas cell boundaries is included, and radiation appears outside the Cerenkov cone.

If the electron velocity were lower so that  $v/c$  were close to but less than unity, the peak in  $I$  would be pushed to the left in Fig. 1, such that  $\cos \theta_c = v/c$  would be larger than 1. But the tails of the diffraction function  $I$  would extend into the physical range  $1 \leq \cos \theta \leq -1$ , and this would be called transition radiation and be ascribed to the passage of the electrons through the boundaries of the gas cell. Now return to the case  $v/c > 1$ , with the situation as shown in Fig. 1. The radiation is then a combination of Cerenkov and transition radiation. The formalism of reference 12 does admit a decomposition into the two types of radiation, but is inherently much more cumbersome.

As a final remark, one might extend the analysis further in the region near  $\omega_i$ . Consider electron bunches emitted from a travelling wave Linac, which could be 1 cm long spaced 10 cm apart. Let these bunches enter the wiggler magnet of a free electron laser (FEL). Then, if gain occurs, the 1 cm bunches would be subdivided into bunches of a finer scale, with the spatial scale appropriate to the output wavelength of the FEL.<sup>13</sup> If the (partially) bunched beam from the FEL were passed into a gas Cerenkov cell, then the observed radiation should be reinforced because of partial coherence, at the FEL bunch frequency and harmonics. This would lead to bumps in the spectrum in the region near  $\omega_i$ .

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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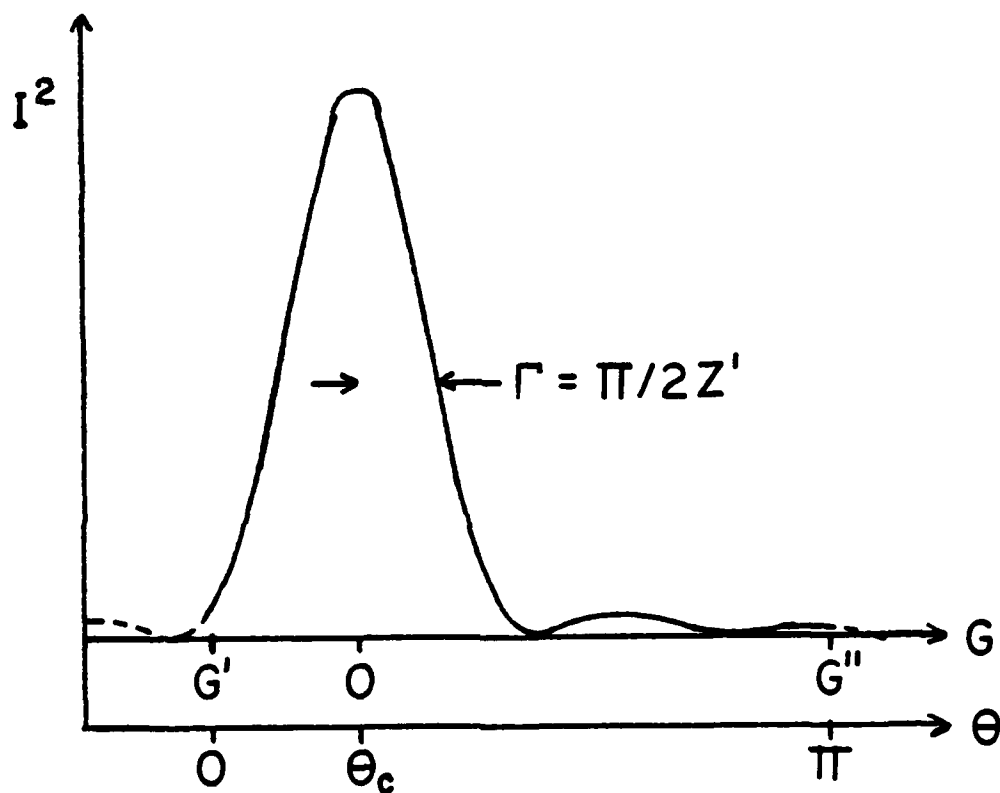


Figure 1. Qualitative Behavior of the Function  $I^2(z')$ . Both the function  $G$ , from Eq. 25 in the text, and the emission angle are displayed as independent variables.  $G'$  and  $G''$  are upper and lower limits.

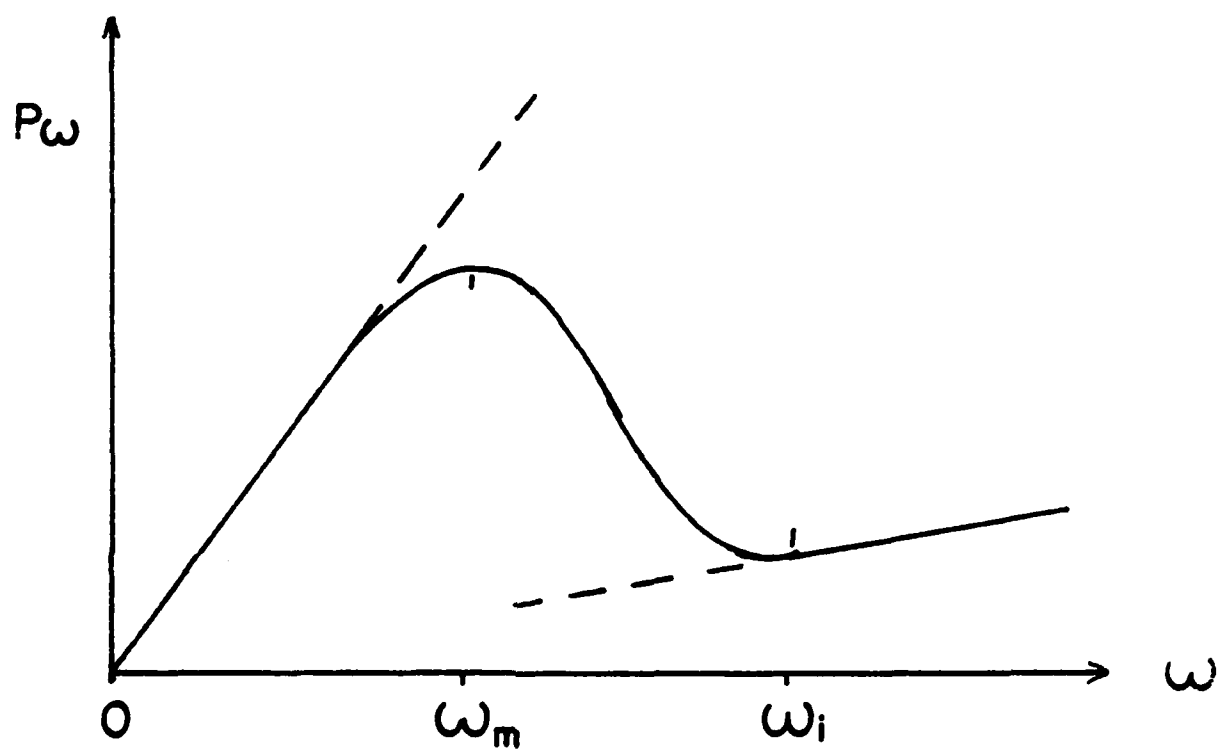


Figure 2. Schematic Behavior of Power Emitted as a function of Angular Frequency. .

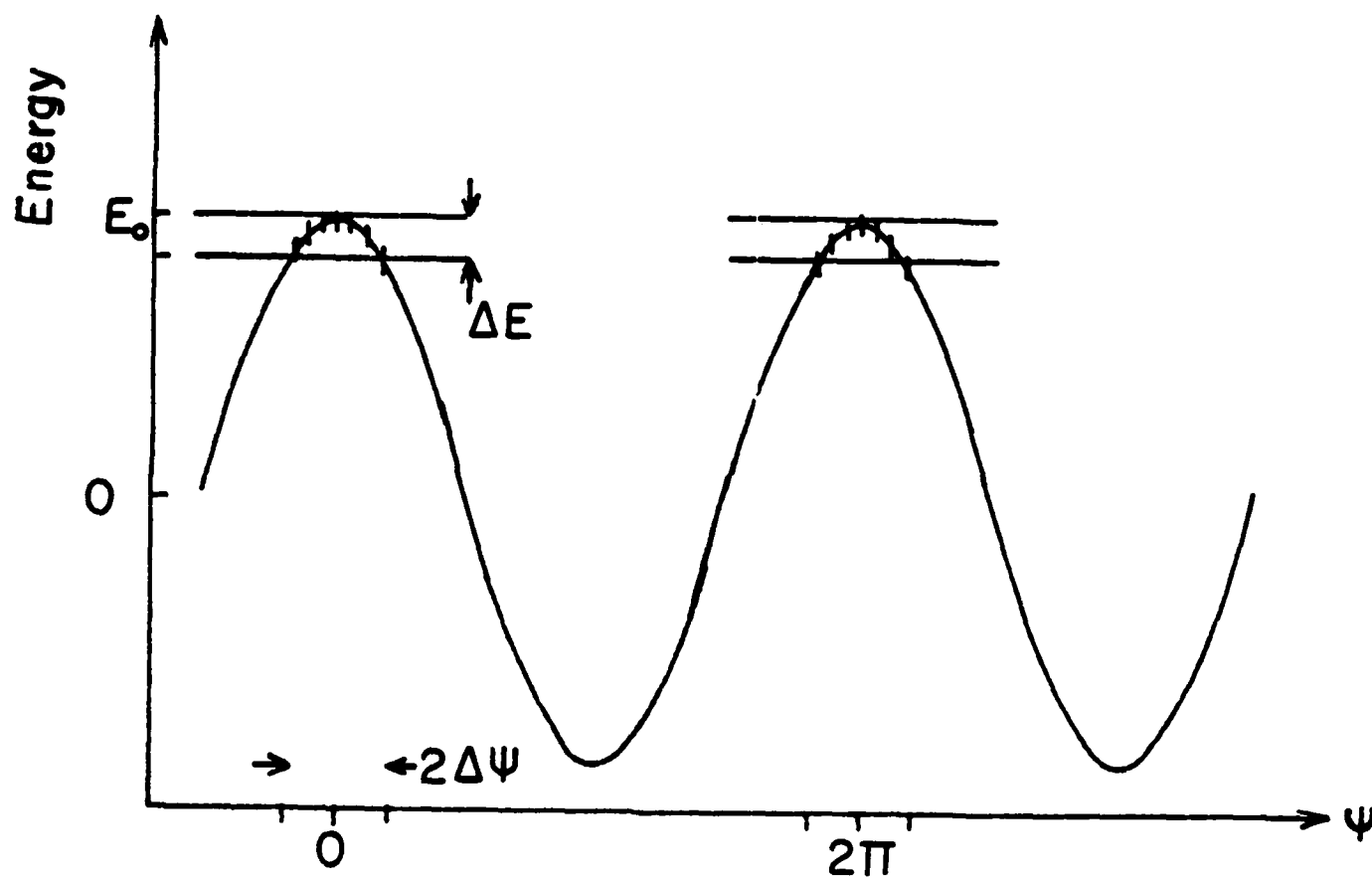


Figure 3. Structure of charge pulse from a travelling wave accelerator.  $\psi$  is the phase angle of an electron relative to the peak of the travelling wave accelerating field. Electrons in the range  $\pm \Delta\psi$  are passed by magnetic deflection system.

# APPENDIX A

## DERIVATION OF CERENKOV RADIATION FOR A SINGLE PULSE OF CHARGE.

Let the pulse be described by

$$\rho'(\vec{r}, t) = \rho'_0(\vec{r} - \vec{v}t) \quad A1$$

Both  $k_z$  and  $\omega$  are continuous variables in this case;  $\vec{v}$  is again along the  $z$  axis. If we expand in terms of a four dimensional fourier integral,

$$\rho'(\vec{r}, t) = 1/(2\pi)^4 \int e^{i(\omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r})} \rho'(\vec{k}, \omega) d^3k d\omega \quad A2$$

It may be shown that the condition A1 gives:

$$\rho'(\vec{k}, \omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega - k_z v) \rho'_0(\vec{k}) \quad A3$$

where  $\rho'_0(\vec{k})$  is the three dimensional spatial tranform of  $\rho'$  evaluated at  $t = 0$ . All the fields have fourier integral rather than fouries series expansions and the energy radiated per unit solid angle become

$$r^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \hat{n} \cdot \vec{S} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{\mu}{c} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^2 d\omega \quad A4$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} W(\omega, \hat{n}) d\omega$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \left| \iiint d^3r' \int dt' e^{i(ct' \cdot \hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}') \omega/c} \hat{n} \times \vec{J}(\vec{r}', t') \right|^2$$

The integrand is a symmetric function of  $\omega$  so that

$$\begin{aligned}
 W(\omega, n) &= \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{\mu}{c} \omega^2 \iiint d^3r' dt' \\
 &\quad e^{i\omega(t' - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}'/c)} \hat{n} \times \vec{J}(\vec{r}', t') \\
 &= \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{\mu}{c} \omega^2 (\hat{n} \times \vec{v})^2 M^2
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{A5}$$

where

$$M = \iiint d^3r' dt' e^{i(\omega t' - \hat{n} \cdot \vec{r}'/c)} \rho'(\vec{r}', t')
 \tag{A6}$$

Now we may write  $\rho'(\vec{r}', t')$  in a fourier integral representation

$$\rho'(\vec{r}', t') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \iiint d^3k' d\omega' \rho'(\vec{k}', \omega') e^{-i(\omega' t' - \vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}')}
 \tag{A7}$$

Inserting eq. A3 into eq. A7 and the result into eq A6, the integral over  $d^3k'$  involves only exponentials and yields  $(2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{k}' - \omega \hat{n}/c)$ , so that eq A6 becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= \int dt' \iiint d^3k' d\omega' e^{i(\omega - \omega') t'} \delta^3(\vec{k}' - \hat{n}\omega/c) \\
 &\quad \delta(\omega' - k_z' v) \rho'_0(\vec{k}')
 \end{aligned}$$

Now the integral over  $\omega'$  may be done; because of the  $\delta$  function,  $\omega'$  is evaluated at  $k_z' v$ .

$$M = \int dt' \iiint d^3k' e^{i(\omega - k_z' v) t'} \delta^3(\vec{k}' - \omega \hat{n}/c) \rho'_0(\vec{k}')$$

Now do the integrals over  $k_x'$ ,  $k_y'$  and  $k_z'$ , noting that  $k_z'$  appears in the exponential, but  $k_x'$  and  $k_y'$  do not,

$$M = \int dt e^{i\omega t'} e^{-i\omega t' n_z v/c} \rho_o'(\omega n_x/c, \omega n_y/c, \omega n_z/c)$$

This may be written as

$$M = \int dt' e^{i\omega t' H} \rho_o'(\omega \hat{n}/c) \quad A8$$

where

$$H = 1 - n_z v/c \quad A9$$

If we let the time interval be finite, from  $-T$  to  $+T$ , the integral is easily done:

$$M = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin \omega H T \rho_o'(\hat{n}\omega/c) \quad A10$$

$$M^2 = 4T^2 \frac{\sin^2 \omega H T}{(\omega H T)^2} |\rho_o'(\hat{n}\omega/c)|^2 \quad A11$$

This result, eq. A11 may be inserted into A5 for  $\omega$ . The factor  $\hat{n} \times \hat{v}$  is just  $\sin \theta$  where  $\theta$  is the angle between the radiation and the beam axis.

$$W(\omega, n) = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{\mu}{c} \omega^2 \sin^2 \theta 4T^2 \frac{\sin^2 \omega HT}{(\omega HT)^2} |\rho'_0(\hat{n}\omega/c)|^2 \quad A13$$

$W$  is the energy radiated per unit solid angle per unit angular frequency,  $\omega$ . To proceed to the total energy, multiply by  $d\Omega$  (solid angle) and integrate. But  $n_z = \cos \theta$  so that  $d\Omega$  may be related to  $dH$ :

$$d\Omega = d(\cos \theta) d\Omega = -\frac{c}{v} dH d\Omega \quad A14$$

The functions in eq. A13 do not contain  $\phi$  so that integration over  $\phi$  yields  $2\pi$ . Thus:

$$W(\omega, n) d\Omega = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \frac{\mu}{v} \omega^2 T^2 \int \sin^2 \theta |\rho'_0|^2 \frac{\sin^2 \omega HT}{(\omega HT)^2} dH \quad A15$$

The  $\sin^2 \omega HT / (\omega HT)^2$  factor in the integral is peaked at  $H = 0$ , which by eq. A9 is at  $n_z = \cos \theta = \frac{c}{v}$ , or the usual Cerenkov angle,  $\theta_c$ . This function is more strongly peaked about  $H = 0$  for large values of  $T$ , and in fact, for large  $T$  we may evaluate  $\sin^2 \theta$  and  $\rho'_0$  at the point corresponding to  $H = 0$ . Then the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \sin^2(ax)/(ax)^2 = \pi/a$$

may be used to evaluate eq. A15, yielding

$$\iint \omega d\Omega = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\omega}{v} 2T \sin^2 \theta_c |\rho'_0(\hat{n}\omega/c)|^2 \quad A16$$

The emission was assumed to occur in a time interval from  $-T$  to  $+T$ ; accordingly dividing by  $2T$  yields a rate of emission, and multiplying by  $v$  converts to emission per unit path length. Thus we obtain, for the large  $T$  limit:

$$\frac{d^2 E}{dx d\omega} d\omega = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \omega d\omega \sin^2 \theta_c |\rho'_0(\hat{n}\omega/c)|^2 \quad A17$$

where  $d^2 E / dx d\omega$  is the energy emitted per unit path length per unit angular frequency range  $\omega$ .

The corresponding expression for  $T$  not large is

$$\frac{d^2 E}{dx d\omega} d\omega = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \omega d\omega \left( \frac{\omega T}{\pi} \right)^2 \int_{H'}^{H''} \sin^2 \theta |\rho'_0(n\omega/c)|^2 \frac{\sin^2 \omega H T}{(\omega H T)^2} \quad A18$$

where  $H''$  and  $H'$  are the value of  $H$  corresponding to  $\theta = 0$  and  $\theta = \pi$  respectively.

Equations A17 and A18 then describe the energy radiated per unit path length and per unit angular frequency range. For the non periodic (single) pulse the radiation has a continuous frequency spectrum. For a point charge  $q, \rho'_0(\vec{k})$  is identically  $q$  and the usual Cerenkov formula is obtained. Equation A17 is quoted by Jelly, but only with the form factor corresponding to a uniform line charge of length  $L'$ .

## APPENDIX B

### DERIVATION OF EQUATION 7

Equation 7 is derived for the case in which  $\vec{J}(\vec{r}, t)$  is expanded in fourier series. Let the fourier coefficient for  $\vec{A}$  be given by:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^\tau dt \vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) e^{i\omega t} \quad B1$$

Assume that the green's function solution for  $\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t)$  is given:

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, t) = \mu \iiint d^3r' \int dt' \vec{J}(\vec{r}', t') D(\vec{r} - \vec{r}', t - t') \quad B2$$

where

$$D(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} \delta(t - r/c) \quad B3$$

Let the current density be expanded in a fourier series:

$$\vec{J}(\vec{r}', t') = \sum_{\omega'} e^{-i\omega' t'} \vec{J}(\vec{r}', \omega') \quad B4$$

Then insert B2, B3 and B4 into B1 to obtain

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \frac{\mu}{\tau} \int_0^\tau dt e^{i\omega t} \iiint d^3r' \int dt' \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \quad B5$$

$$\delta(t - t' - |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|/c) \sum_{\omega'} e^{-i\omega' t'} \vec{J}(\vec{r}', \omega')$$

Do  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt'$ , note that  $t'$  appears in the  $\delta$  function and in  $e^{-i\omega't'}$ . The result is  $t'$  is evaluated at  $t' = t - |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|/c$ .

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) = -\frac{\mu}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau} dt e^{i\omega t} \iiint d^3r' \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \sum_{\omega'} e^{-i\omega't} e^{i\omega'|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|/c} \vec{J}(\vec{r}', \omega') \quad B6$$

Do the integral on  $t$ , note that

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau} dt e^{i(\omega - \omega')t} = \delta_{\omega', \omega} \quad B7$$

Then do the sum on  $\omega'$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}, \omega) = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint d^3r' \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \vec{J}(\vec{r}', \omega) e^{i\omega|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|/c} \quad B8$$

This proves the desired result, B8 is equation 7 as used in the main text.

### Appendix C

#### TEMPORAL STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTRON PULSE FROM A TRAVELLING WAVE ACCELERATOR.

Assume that the energy of a single electron emerging from a linac with phase  $\psi$  relative to the travelling wave field is

$$E = E_0 \cos\psi \quad C1$$

This relation is shown on fig. 3, along with some dots representing electrons near the maximum energy  $E_0$ , with phases clustered about  $\psi = 0$  and  $\psi = 2\pi$ . Two bunches, separated by a phase difference of  $2\pi$ , are separated by a time  $T_1 = 1/f_0$  where  $f_0$  is the accelerator frequency, which is  $f_0 = 2.85 \times 10^9$  Hz for a typical S-band accelerator of the Stanford type.

If a deflection system with energy resolution slit passes only energies  $E$  from  $E_0$  to  $E_0 - E$  the corresponding range of phase  $\Delta\psi$  is

$$\Delta E = E - E_0 = E_0 (1 - \cos\Delta\psi) \quad C2$$

For  $\Delta\psi$  small, this reduces to

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E_0} = \frac{(\Delta\psi)^2}{2} \quad C3$$

The temporal pulse length  $T_2$  is

$$T_2 = 2\Delta\psi \quad T_1/2 \quad \text{C4}$$

or

$$T_2 = T_1 \cdot 2\Delta\psi/2\pi$$

If C3 is used to evaluate  $\Delta\psi$  in terms of the fractional energy resolution  $\Delta E/E_0$ ,

$$T_2 = T_1 \left( \frac{2\Delta E}{E_0} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{\pi} \quad \text{C5}$$

For 1% energy resolution,  $T_2/T_1$  is about 1/20. The electrons thus emerge in short bunches, and the charge and current, when expressed in a fourier expansion, should have very strong harmonic content up to and above the 20th harmonic.

## Appendix D

### FORM FACTORS

This section provides details and examples of form factors for various charge distributions. From the main text,  $F$  differs only from  $\rho$ , the fourier transform of  $\rho$ , by the total charge  $q$  of the bunch, so that for  $k = 0$ ,  $F$  reduces to unity. Thus we define

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{q} \iiint d^3r \rho(r) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad D1$$

For spherically symmetric charge distributions, let  $\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = kru$ , where  $u$  is the cosine of the angle between  $\vec{k}$  and  $\vec{r}$ . In spherical coordinates,  $d^3r = du dr r^2$ . Then we find,

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{q} \frac{4\pi}{k} \int_0^\infty dr r \rho(r) \sin kr \quad D2$$

For  $k$  very small,  $\sin x$  may be replaced by  $x - x^3/6$  and we have

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{q} \frac{4\pi}{k} \int_0^\infty dr r \rho(r) [kr - k^3 r^3/6] \quad D3$$

Then the two terms in the square bracket lead to separate integrals, the first term being unity and the second is similar to the integral used to calculate the mean square radius,  $\langle r^2 \rangle$ , except for a factor  $k^2/6$ . Thus we have

$$F(k) = 1 - k^2 \langle r^2 \rangle / 6 \quad D4$$

For a uniform spherical charge distribution of radius R, as well as a spherical shell of radius k, the integral D2 may be performed easily

$$F(k) = \frac{3}{(kR)^3} (\sin kR - kR \cos kR) \quad \text{D5}$$

(Solid sphere)

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{kR} \sin(kR) \quad \text{(Spherical shell)} \quad \text{D6}$$

For a line charge concentrated on the z axis, we may return to D1 and let  $\rho(r) = \delta(x) \delta(y) \rho''(z)$ , so that

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{q} \int dz \rho''(z) e^{ikz} \quad \text{(line charge)} \quad \text{D7}$$

$$F(k) = \frac{2}{kZ} \sin\left(\frac{kZ}{2}\right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(uniform line charge} \\ \text{of length Z)} \end{array} \quad \text{D8}$$

Distorted spherical symmetry may be said to occur if the scale transformation  $z' = pz$  serves to make  $\rho$  spherically symmetric in the prime system. Let  $F_s$  be the form factor calculated by D2 in the prime frame. It is simple to show that

$$F(k_x, k_y, k_z) = F_s(k'_x, k'_y, k'_z/p) \quad \text{D9}$$

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